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COPYRIGHT ACCORD IS SIGNED IN BERLIN BY JAPAN, GERMANY

Details Announced Concerning Translation of Nippon Books Into German, Vice Versa

A Contract was concluded in Berlin at 4 p.m. May 10 between the Dai-Nippon Copyright Protection League and the German Book Agency Department in accordance with the understanding reached last year between the Japanese and German authorities regarding measures to smooth and facilitate the translation of Japanese books into German and vice versa, it was learned Thursday.

The terms of the Contract are as follows:

(1) The Dai-Nippon Copyright Protection League (hereinafter to be referred to as DNCPL) shall exercise good offices in regard to the translation of German writings into the Japanese language within Japanese territory and shall undertake the collection of the royalty for the said translation and the payment thereof.

(2) The German Book Agency Department (to be referred to as GBAD) shall exercise good offices in regard to the translation of Japanese writings into the German language within German territory and shall undertake the collection of the royalty for the said translation and the payment thereof.

(3) GBAD shall agree to permit the translation and publication of all German writings within Japanese territory by DNCPL without the express consent of GBAD on each and every occasion.

In regard to all copyright and publication issues that may arise anent the stipulation in the foregoing Paragraph, GBAD shall undertake the settlement thereof upon its own responsibility.

(4) DNCPL shall agree to permit the translation and publication of all Japanese writings within German territory by GBAD without the express consent of DNCPL on each and every occasion.

In regard to all copyright and publication issues that may arise anent the stipulation in the foregoing Paragraph, DNCPL shall undertake the settlement thereof upon its own responsibility.

(5) The royalty that DNCPL or GBAD shall collect when an item of German writing is to be translated and published within Japanese territory or when an item of Japanese writing is to be translated and published within German territory shall be fixed according to the following rates:

Up to the first 3,000 copies of the translated and published work, 3 per cent of fixed price; up to 5,000 copies over the initial 3,001 copies, 4 per cent of fixed price and more than 5,001 copies, 5 per cent of the fixed price.

The Special Act Tax levied by the Japanese Government besides the price marked on each copy by the publisher shall not be taken into account when settling the royalty account.

(6) DNCPL may receive from GBAD 10 per cent of the royalty to be collected under (5) as intermediary fee when the said DNCPL has exercised good offices anent the translation and publication of a German work.

(7) GBAD may receive from DNCPL 10 per cent of the royalty to be collected under (5) as intermediary fee when the said GBAD has exercised good offices anent the translation and publication of a Japanese work.

(8) DNCPL and GBAD shall report to each other the amounts of money to be paid to each other semi-annually as of the end of January and the end of July each year and shall settle accounts by reciprocal cancellation, the remainder being paid to the respective Embassies (or to the DNCPL and GBAD) with the permission of the exchange control authorities.

(9) DNCPL and GBAD shall notify each other, when settling accounts by reciprocal cancellation under (8), of the following:

Title of Original, Date of Publication, Name of Edition

Name of Publisher of Original and His Address

Name of Original Author or Editor

Title of Translation, Date of Publication, Number of Copies Issued (Aggregate Total since Initial Edition)

Royalty

Name of Publisher of Translation and His Address

Name of Translator

(10) Advisers to be appointed to DNCPL and GBAD shall be chosen on the recommendation by the respective authorities and shall receive no pay. The said Advisers shall state their opinions on all matters connected with translation upon being consulted by DNCPL or GBAD.

Neither DNCPL nor GBAD shall permit the translation on publication of any kind of books which is considered as undersirable either in Japan or in Germany.

(11) The present contract shall take effect from the date of its signature.

U.S. Solon Reveals Alaska Army Road Is a Total Failure

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—The United States military road through Alaska on which the Americans had reposed extravagant hopes has been a total failure, it was exposed on the night of May 8 by a Congressman, according to information reaching here from Washington. The Associated Press reporting on the matter said: "Democratic Representative Warren Magnuson of Washington, chairman of the House Committee on the Alaskan International Highway, testified on the night of May 8 that the road which had been built at a cost of $120,000,000 was a total failure, adding that it might as well not exist at all as far as its utility for the transportation of military supplies was concerned. Magnuson is expected to lay a detailed report on the road at a session of the House on May 18."

MUSSOLINI MOURNS ADM. KOGA'S DEATH

Requests Hidaka to Convey Condolence to Imperial Japanese Government

Special to the Nippon Times

VENICE, May 10.—Premier Benito Mussolini of the Social Republic of Italy has requested Japanese Ambassador to Italy Shinrokuro Hidaka to convey his profound condolence over the death of Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, to the Imperial Japanese Government.

Condolence Expressed

A message of heart-felt condolence over the death of Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, has been received by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu from Archbishop Paolo Marella, Apostolic Delegate to Japan, under date of May 9.

The message said:

"Allow me to express to Your Excellency my profound and sincere condolence over the loss to Japan of Fleet-Admiral Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, who fell in action in the performance of his duties. Will you be so kind as to convey to the Japanese Navy a similar message of condolence?"

Thailand Sends Condolence

Special

BANGKOK, May 11.—Direk Jaiyanama, Thai Foreign Minister, called on Koh Ishii, acting Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, on May 5 with a telegram of condolence on the heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, late Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, to be forwarded to the Japanese Government, and nation as well as to the bereaved family members of the late Fleet-Admiral.

Text of the telegram follows:

"It is with deepest regret that I learned of the news of the death of Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet. On behalf of my Government, I hasten to express to you and through you to the Japanese Government, as well as to the family of the late Fleet-Admiral, our sincere condolences and heartfelt sympathy on this great national loss sustained by Japan and her people.

"Adding expression to my own personal feelings of profound grief and regrets, I wish to assure you that this sad news has been received by the entire Thai nation with the sentiment of sincere sympathy."

U.S. Destroyer Sunk

Special

LISBON, May 10.—The sinking of the U.S. 1,630-ton destroyer, Lansdale, which was torpedoed by German planes in the Mediterranean on April 20, was announced by the U.S. Navy Department today, according to a Washington dispatch. Among the survivors was Lieutenant Robert Morgenthau, son of the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury."

AMERICANS ANXIOUS CHUNGKING REGIME MAY TURN FASCIST

Political Observers Point Out Dictatorship Being Established by Kuomintang

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 10.—Anxiety that Chungking may go fascistic is being expressed by political observers in the United States who point out the fact that the Kuomintang is establishing a dictatorship and showing disapproval of the opinions of other political parties, according to a special dispatch to the Svenska Dagbladet from its correspondent in New York.

Reflecting this, the New York Times and several other papers have shown sympathy for the Chinese communists and criticized the stand of the Kuomintang.

The dispatch to the Svenska Dagbladet follows:

Americans are wondering if China will become fascistic. The military and political development in the Far East last week interested Washington just as much as the European war theater. It was specially the Japanese advances in India and interior development in China that called attention.

Political observers in the United States have for a long time regarded interior politics in China with a certain anxiety. While strategists here recently accused the country of inefficiency, political opinion has been wondering if China is on the way to fascism. It is considered in some quarters that the Kuomintang is establishing a dictatorship and showing disapproval of other political parties' opinion.

The New York Times has shown sympathy for the Chinese communists and criticized the Kuomintang, and several papers have followed this example. This is explained to a certain extent by the fact that American opinion regards a state where one party gets absolute power as undemocratic. It can therefore be understood that one feels a sympathy with the Communists in their capacity of opposers to the Kuomintang.

Two events last week drew attention to the political status of Chungking. The first was a speech made in Chungking by Sun Fo, who is president of the Legislative Yuan and who pointed out the importance of the fact that the Kuomintang worked for democracy. The speech was generally regarded as a warning to Chungking by this Chinese leader, who hinted that the anti-Axis after peace might consider the isolation of a fascistic China.

The other event was the announced journey of U.S. Vice-President Henry Wallace around the world and to China, which is greatly criticized, especially by Republicans. Wallace, who has eagerly studied Russian and Chinese, is said to be intending to be back in the United States before the Democratic convention in July, and political observers wonder if he wishes to increase through the journey his prestige just before the convention.

Washington Anxious

There was a certain amount of anxiety last week in Washington because of the Japanese advance into India. Military circles have long criticized Mountbatten because he had promised an offensive which had not yet been started. There have been many guesses and rumors about this matter, and a certain general irritation. Now these feelings have been expressed in connection with the Japanese offensive. As the United States has troops and popular generals in these parts, it has not been difficult to get opinion interested. The anti-British Hearst press got excellent occasions for attacking the British Indian policy, but in general one criticized the British tendency to hide the real situation in communiques and to decrease possible danger.

Military spokesmen draw attention to Stilwell's Sino-American infantry, the connection lines of which would be seriously threatened by Japanese victories in the state of Manipur. One considers it evident that the Japanese attack against Imphal is more than a diversion and a political maneuver, as supposed in the beginning.

Eire Government Quits

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 9.—The Eire Government headed by Eamon de Valera has resigned en bloc and a general election is to be held. The decision followed the Eire Government's second reading of the Transport Bill.

Repeated Defeats in Burma Make Enemy Press and Public Anxious

If, in Addition to the Assam Road, Assam-Bengal Railway Is Cut, Anti-Axis Forces in Chungking Would Be Isolated, Says U.S. Weekly Time

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—The growing concern of the Anglo-American camp over the situation on the Indo-Burmese border is becoming more and more apparent in spite of the optimistic propaganda they are taking pains to disseminate.

At the Southeastern Asia Command Headquarters the question of supplies to the Stilwell forces now operating in northern Burma is the chief issue before the authorities. The American weekly, Time, in a recent issue commented:

"Whether we like it or not we must admit that the Assam Highway has been cut by the Japanese and the Assam-Bengal Railway is now threatened. This means that one division of the Americans under Lieutenant General Joseph Stilwell, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, and two divisions of the Chungking Army are in danger of being cut off from their commissary bases. The same thing may be said of the 14th United States Air Force commanded by Major-General Claire Chennault, which is preparing to air-raid Japan.

"The Americans had been operating huge airfields at Sadiya and Ledo in eastern Assam in order to transport supplies by air to those forces and to defend the supply route. If, in addition to the blocking of the Assam Road, the Assam-Bengal Railway is cut, the anti-Axis forces in Chungking would be completely isolated. Nor can the advance of the Indian National Army be ignored.

"The British authorities in New Delhi are exercising strict censorship over news in an effort to minimize the strength of the Indian National Army but the combatants under Subhas Chandra Bose number at least 30,000."

Special

LISBON, May 10.—Expressing pessimism over the unsatisfactory anti-Axis operations in the Indo-Burmese border region, military correspondent Martin of the Daily Telegraph pointed out that the anti-Axis forces, in three successive campaigns, had not succeeded in tackling the Japanese but were themselves knocked about by the Japanese. Frankly, the correspondent stressed, these campaigns had been continuous defeats suffered by the anti-Axis forces.

Martin said that the operations which had been going on for a considerable time under the command of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell of the United States army in the northern corner of this war theater were threatening to develop into a catastrophe. In Martin's opinion the reason for the military failure of the anti-Axis forces was the fact that responsible anti-Axis generals, when elaborating plans for their campaigns ignored the bad supply conditions in Indian territory.

Contrary to such an anti-Axis situation, Martin pointed out, the Japanese had at their disposal excellent supply lines leading to all sectors of the front. The anti-Axis were sacrificing valuable forces without being able to prevent Chungking from being choked.

Meanwhile, the London Times, in an editorial on Monday on the evacuation of Buthidaung stated that this event was bound to cause a good deal of disappointment in the anti-Axis camp. The paper added that it seemed as if the present Japanese raids and malaria epidemics had forced the anti-Axis forces to evacuate the town. In general, the paper said, the operations on the Indo-Burmese border would in the future have to be viewed as being under the spell of monsoons which would considerably impair all military operations.

U.S. NAVAL CHIEFS DISCUSS STRATEGY

Nimitz Believed to Have Reported to King on His Talks With MacArthur

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, and Admiral William F. Halsey, former Commander of the United States Fleet in the South Pacific, held consultations last weekend undoubtedly to evolve a new line of strategy against Japan, according to quarters well-informed on military affairs here.

The U.S. Navy Department yesterday issued a communique in which it announced that the three navy chiefs had met at San Francisco but aside from the fact that it had been held last weekend and that King presented Nimitz with a medal nothing was revealed as to the nature of the meeting.

In view, however, of the Pacific War entering a new phase and that the three met so soon after the conference between King and General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific, toward the end of March, it is believed certain that a new strategic plan against Japan was discussed.

In quarters well-informed on military affairs it is surmised that as a result of the discussions a new, large-scale campaign will shortly be launched and that it was quite possible that this new strategy will be aimed at breaking through Japan's Central Pacific line of defense and at the Philippines.

Nimitz is believed to have made a detailed report to King regarding the recent talk he had with MacArthur at the anti-Axis Southwestern Pacific command headquarters in Australia.

Halsey is said to have been present at the conference merely in order to exchange views with other Navy leaders on his new duties because he had lost his job with the dissolution of the South Pacific Fleet. In some Washington circles it is rumored that in consideration of his long experience he may be given an important post in the Navy Department. Others observe that he may be appointed to a new Pacific War post in view of his actual fighting experience.

CHUNGKING PLEADS FOR MORE U.S. HELP

Envoy Wei Seeks Roosevelt's Aid; Chiang's Spokesman Makes Similar Request

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—Describing the increased hardships facing Chungking today, Wei Tao-ming, Chungking Ambassador to Washington, in a meeting with President Roosevelt at the White House today appealed for more positive assistance from the United States, according to a Washington dispatch.

Meanwhile, a Chungking dispatch received here stated that Chang Ping-hsun, Chungking Spokesman and Counsellor of the Executive Yuan, declared at a foreign press conference today that since the Chungking army and people are "making immense sacrifices, it is high time our Allies should help us win the war sooner through increased supply of armaments."

The Spokesman admitted that "at no time does Chungking look forward to getting anti-Axis assistance as much as it does today."

Complaining of the failure of the Anglo-Americans to fulfil their promises of increased assistance, the Spokesman declared, "Let us open the Burma Road and before reopening it, let us have more transport planes by which we can get in more supplies."

He sarcastically reminded the Anglo-American correspondents, "Where there is a will there is a way." He declared that if the Chungking soldiers "do not have the necessary weapons, they cannot win battles" referring to the current disastrous operations in Honan. He also pointed out that Chungking soldiers have to fight without enough heavy arms and most of the time have to move afoot.

Egyptian King Ill

Special

LISBON, May 10.—King Faruk of Egypt is suffering from influenza and has cancelled all receptions, according to a Cairo dispatch.

ARMY MOPPING UP W. AFRICAN TROOPS AT DOUBLEGYAUNG

Enemy Position Near Buthidaung Reduced by Japanese Units at Dawn on May 7

By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA-INDIA FRONT, May 10.—Crack Japanese Units occupied Doublegyaung, six kilometers east of Buthidaung, at dawn on May 7, in their annihilative operations against the main body of the 81st Division and the 6th Brigade of the West African Army.

In their vain and furtive attempt to act in concert with the 26th Division of the British-India Army in the Buthidaung area, the main body of the West African Army's 81st and 6th Brigade advanced recently southward along the Sainbaung River. They appeared in the jungle area in the Mawdok Mountain Range, and attempted to cut off the Japanese supply line after having advanced to Doublegyaung.

On May 7, a powerful force of Japanese troops launched a dawn attack on these enemy forces, and took the position at Doublegyaung, completely mopping up the enemy troops there.

Simultaneously with this attack, the Japanese surprise-attacked the anti-Axis troops at a point near Kainkyaung, four kilometers northeast of Doublegyaung. The Japanese are now vigorously attacking the foe in this sector who are struggling to flee into the mountainous areas.

Launch General Offensive
By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE ON INDO-BURMESE BORDER FRONT, May 10.—Simultaneously with the crossing of the Mayu River by the main Japanese Forces on the night of May 4, our Units in the Buthidaung sector launched a general offensive. After crossing a creek two kilometers south of Buthidaung, the Japanese troops continued their southward drive, and occupied a height north of Buthidaung and Maungdaw, thus exerting pressure on the enemy entrenched on a hill north of Jibinon.

Starting their operations also at the Buthidaung area in concert with this southward advance, other Japanese Units, with the close cooperation of artillery forces, occupied the Endawgata Height, southwest of Buthidaung, at noon on May 5.

In close cooperation with comrade units, which occupied a narrow pathway northwest of Buthidaung, these units launched severe attacks against the main body of the Anglo-Indian 26th Division in the vicinity of Buthidaung, and brought under their control the line extending from the 121 Height, four kilometers north of Buthidaung, to a point four kilometers northwest of the same stronghold, on the morning of May 7. Thus, the enemy forces have started to retreat in face of the vigorous Japanese offensive.

Other Japanese Units captured a height north of the narrow pathway near Buthidaung and Maungdaw at 6 a.m. on May 7, and advanced to the southern section of the main road at noon the same day. In cooperation with the forces which had occupied the 143 Height, four kilometers west of Buthidaung, these units successfully frustrated the enemy attempt to secure the Buthidaung-Maungdaw line.

Furthermore, they advanced to a height 10 kilometers southeast of Maungdaw, and are carrying on a large-scale offensive in concert with the comrade troops advancing toward Kanbin and Gothasara.

Foe's Gun Position Blasted

Domei

BURMA BASE, May 10.—Japanese Army Fighter and Bomber Plane Units in the Burma area early this morning again stormed over the enemy artillery position at XX and carried out a series of terrific bombing attacks in face of fierce anti-aircraft gunfire. The enemy was thrown into deep confusion.

Large fires broke out at two places in this anti-Axis position.

Before returning to their base, the Army Wild Eagles launched devastating dive-bombing attacks on routed enemy tank columns, destroying two or three tanks.

Foe at Zubsa Hit

Domei

INDIAN BASE, May 11.—In a large formation, Japanese Army dive-bombers in the Burma area, in conjunction with the advancing land units, attacked the enemy position at Zubsa, 10 kilometers west of Kohima, on the morning of May 5.

Attacking the tank columns and artillery positions of the enemy who has been attempting to stem the Japanese advance, our Army bombers blasted their objectives in face of furious anti-aircraft gunfire.

Simultaneously with this attack, our bombers also launched a surprise attack on the trucks laden with reinforcements advancing eastward along the Dimapur-Kohima Road toward the Zubsa sector.

The Japanese bombers made a low-altitude strafing and bombing attack on the truck columns, destroying 48, two of which were completely overthrown. Thus, the enemy's attempt to send reinforcements to the front was frustrated. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Another unit of the Army Air Force stormed over the airfield of the enemy's air-borne troops northwest of Maulu. Operating in face of furious A.A. gunfire, the Japanese blasted the runway and damaged four large gliders parked there. Moreover, numerous direct hits were made on the anti-Axis A.A. gun, heavy machine-gun and artillery positions, which were put out of action.

All the Japanese planes returned triumphantly.

Continuing their devastating assaults, bomber and fighter planes of our Army Air Force attacked the enemy position near XX on the morning of May 6.

Storming over the enemy position, the Japanese bombers smashed their objectives in dive-bombing attacks.

Meanwhile, Japanese fighter planes shot down one enemy plane in an engagement with 10 Spitfires that rose to challenge them. Our airmen also shot down one Douglas DC-3 and succeeded in repulsing all the counter-attacking enemy planes.

On the morning of the same day, Japanese Fighter Plane Units suddenly attacked the enemy airfield at Ramu, south of Cox's Bazar, the vital base of the anti-Axis air force.

The Japanese set ablaze six medium and small-sized enemy planes that were parked on the airfield, in addition to blasting the runway as well as the military installations.

Empire of Britain Rapidly Crumbling, Says Aussie Editor

Special

LISBON, May 10.—"We must not pride ourselves on the British Empire," stated Keith Murdock, Australian newspaper editor, in a special article published by the Daily Mail, London, which describes the crumbling foundations of the British Empire, according to a London dispatch. Murdock, who is at present staying in London, points out that during his recent extended travels he had an ample opportunity of convincing himself of the real state of things in the Empire. His observations, he stresses, have convinced him that today the British Empire is standing on a very weak foundation. There is indeed no reason to be proud of the Empire as the atmosphere with which Whitehall has surrounded the Empire conference might suggest, he asserted.

FOE ADMITS FORCE OF JAPAN IN BURMA

Anti-Axis Troops in Fort Hertz Valley Attacked, Announces Kandy War Communique

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—The continual pressure being exerted by the Japanese Forces on the anti-Axis troops on the Indo-Burmese border front is indicated in the war communique issued today by the headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, according to information from Kandy.

The anti-Axis war bulletin said:

"In the Mawgan Valley, the Chungking forces, supported by tank and heavy artillery units, are continuing their engagements with the Japanese, while along the Fort Hertz Valley in North Burma, anti-Axis forces were subjected to Japanese attacks on May 9.

"Though the anti-Axis forces are on the offensive in the Kohima area, no substantial change has taken place in the war situation, with the Japanese Forces there still remaining strong. Engagements are being carried on also in the sector south of Bishenpur."

OUR UNITS ADVANCE TO FANSHUI DISTRICT IN HONAN OFFENSIVE

Enemy Positions at Tungchanchen and Peihanchuan Occupied on Morning of May 9

By T. SUGITA and Y. ITO
Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT BASE, May 10.—The main body of the crack Japanese Units that advanced to the Fanshui district, occupied the enemy positions at Tungchanchen and Peihanchuan on the morning of May 9.

The enemy forces, about 16,000 strong, were composed of the 176th Division of the 96th Army Corps and the newly formed 104th Division. Although they were in a strong natural fortress, they failed to hold their position against the fierce Japanese onslaughts and are now fleeing toward the southwest. Our Forces are rapidly pursuing the enemy.

Hankukwan Tunnel Blasted
By Y. OKI, N. OKAMITSU and S. YOSHIMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT BASE, May 10.—Japanese Air Units active in the Honan sector, bombed the railway tunnel at Hankukwan, about two kilometers south of Lingpao Station on the Lunghai railway line, on the morning of May 6, and succeeded in completely disrupting the vital enemy transportation line. All our planes returned safely.

Lieutenant Seizo Tashiro and Sergeant-Major Kiyoshi Sato were especially commended by the Unit Commander on May 9 for their meritorious service in blasting the tunnel under very unfavorable conditions.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Army Air Force in China obtained the following glorious results in bombing operations in the hinterland areas:

1. On the morning of May 4, our Air Units blasted two enemy trains, consisting of about 30 cars, running between Lingpao and Taying on the Lunghai railway line. On the same day, Japanese planes made a smashing attack on the railway bridge at Fanchien, in the neighborhood of Lingpao. Our planes returned safely.

2. Our airmen, on the morning of May 9, bombed and machine-gunned about 3,000 men belonging to the cavalry corps and mobile units of the enemy 12th Army Corps who were fleeing from the Miaokai district toward Iyang along the Iyang Road on the upper stream of the Juho River.

Meanwhile, in the neighborhood of Shangtien, on the northern slope of Tachien Mountain, our planes, in cooperation with ground forces, bombed and machine-gunned the enemy that had fled to a newly built mountain position extending about 600 meters. All our planes returned safely.

Nippon Units Advance

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—That the Japanese operations in Honan Province are progressing apace is indicated in Chungking dispatches to American news agencies.

An Associated Press report from the Chiang Kai-shek capital dated today said that the Japanese Forces closing in on Loyang from the southeastern direction had further expanded their area of occupation by a fresh offensive started at Tengfeng, 48 kilometers distant from the city. The report adds that the Japanese Units driving westward in the southern sector have attacked Lushih, a strategic key point 120 kilometers southwest of Chengchow which constitutes the crossing point of the Shaho River and the national road.

A United Press dispatch today states that the severest battle on the Honan Front was being fought at Lungmenshan, 16 kilometers south of Loyang, where the Chungking forces are putting up desperate resistance against the Japanese Forces, which are attacking with tanks, armored cars and airplanes, in an attempt to defend Loyang which forms the central operation base in Honan Province.

Another AP report says that the activities of the American air force are the only help for the poorly equipped Chungking forces which have lost a major part of the richest cereal-producing area in China since the start of the present Japanese offensive.

Press Comments

Thursday, May 11

WHAT WE EXPECT OF MAHATMA GANDHI

ASAHI—After more than a year and a half of incarceration, Mahatma Gandhi has been released by the British authorities because of his seriously weakened condition.

When the Mahatma, in spite of his advanced age, declared a three-week fast, the British authorities disregarded the earnest movement among the Indians for his release and let him carry on. This was because the Mahatma showed not a trace of change in his attitude of demanding the wholesale withdrawal of British power from India. And now, on the ground of his weakened condition, the British have finally released him. We see in this a crafty and scurvy motive. To evade responsibility in the event of his death, of course, must have been a consideration, but the principal motive was probably not so simple. Most probably, as the Provisional Government of Azad Hind has pointed out, the British wished to take this opportunity to coerce the Mahatma into making a political compromise. In this sense, future developments, whatever they might be, will be watched the world over with keen interest.

We are firmly convinced that the great spiritualist will overcome the fatigues and weaknesses of the flesh and, in memory of the past and anticipation of the future, will maintain his doctrine to the end in the face of all adversity. But during the year and a half that he had been in confinement, events had moved with great rapidity and the Indian national movement has come to an unprecedented crossing of the ways. Whether the Mahatma will now be able to carry out his convictions or not must now depend largely on his outlook on the new situation of India, within and without.

The wholesale roundup of National Congress leaders in August last year deprived the national movement of leadership and organization, and India seemed to have been subdued by the armed strength of Britain. Developments since then, however, have shown the national movement to have made steady progress in spite of these reverses. In the first place, there have been frequent outbreaks of wrecking activities, assaults, sabotage, strikes and rioting, which indicate the antipathy of the Indians against the British growing with time. These have been necessarily unorganized and desultory but, as they have expressed the sentiment of the Indian people, they have been quite significant.

The determination of the masses demonstrated by these anti-British outbursts have influenced even pro-British politicians and other parties than the National Congress. Even the moderate Freedom League has come to demand the establishment of a National Government. The recent rapprochement between the Moslem League standing for the Pakistan movement and the Hindu communalist Hindu Mahasabha is a noteworthy tendency. These facts all point to the visible strengthening of militancy among the Indians, an extended participation of the masses in the independence movement and the growing influence of the National Congress. Britain, thus, is now doomed to rely entirely on armed force to suppress the rising rebellious mood of the Indian people and all hopes of a political compromise seem to have gone.

Secondly, the Indian National Army in conjunction with the Japanese Army is pressing hard upon Imphal and is showing the Indian people that the independence movement can only succeed through an armed struggle against the predatory power of Britain. We may imagine that Mahatma Gandhi is viewing the situation with keen expectancy. It seems important to us that he should connect in some manner the volcanic anti-British will of the Indian people and the armed support that is forthcoming from the outside. Thus it is incumbent on him to reconsider his civil disobedience and passive resistance doctrine of his pre-prison days.

The other great problems that now lie before him, now that he is free, are the immediate release of other leaders of the National Congress, development of the movement to establish a National Government and organized protest of the Indian people over the famine in Bengal. If the Mahatma is faithful to his convictions, this is the best opportunity in which to realize them.

ENEMY WEAKNESSES

MAINICHI—A few days ago our readers were amazed by a Domei dispatch from Lisbon regarding "American war results due to shooting among themselves." Such an incident is nothing new, because ever since Pearl Harbor, American soldiers, nervous as cats, have been known to run amuck at a pinch.

Beliefs in machinery, prize money and cruelty are the three propelling forces behind the Americans, and they consider the battle-field merely as an abattoir. They have no convincing war aims and no vision as to the future. Psychologically, chiefly emotionally, they know only how to give vent to the beast in them. In a crisis, they are nothing but an excitable mob. Mentally unstable, they are more liable to confuse between friend and foe on the field than the soldiers of any other nation.

Recently, however, another side of this emotional instability of the Americans has come to light. It is a side that deserves some attention as it has not been reported before. The affair is connected with the action in Rabaul Bay on May 1. An American speedboat rushed to the rescue of the crew of a plane shot down in combat. But it had to abandon the idea owing to the furious fire on the speedboat by the Japanese from the shore. No sooner had the speedboat fled, than an American fighter plane swooped down and machine-gunned the Americans afloat.

Since the Americans do not think it a dishonor to be taken prisoner it is unlikely that the American airman, when he machine-gunned his comrades, wished to save them from the shame of capture. Then how are we to explain this drama of Rabaul Bay?

The explanation is offered by the old adage: "Dead men tell no tales." Even the brutal Americans would have liked to rescue their comrades if they could. But, if they should be rescued by another speedboat or picked up after drifting, they might offer evidence against the cowardly conduct of the speedboat crew that made the attempt to rescue them.

This episode has cast another sidelight on the American character. The United States is structurally quite weak because it is composed of a crowd of different peoples of the world. There is no real spiritual unity. The writer, Walter Lippmann, pointed this out even before the United States went to war. This Rabaul incident serves as a striking illustration of this utter lack of national unity. In order to cover this fatal weakness, American war leaders are mobilizing tremendous material force. They are mobilizing their wartime structure and their organizing power far beyond the extent to which Japan has yet done. They have been able to endure so far, but should any major hitch develop, all the inherent weaknesses of the American character will burst out like purulent sores to overwhelm them. Germs of this disaster are even now perceptible.

THE SUFFERINGS OF BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

TOKYO SHIMBUN—In his address on the budget question delivered in the House of Commons on April 25, British Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Anderson pointed out the many dilemmas with which Britain is now confronted. Particularly he stressed the fact that if British exports continue to decrease any further, Britain would no longer be able to import in the former volume. It was, therefore, of imminent importance to increase exports and regain at least a part of the lost trade if the threat to the daily livelihood of the people and obstacles to active production is to be removed. This was a life and death problem for the British people, he emphasized.

Anderson's words leave no doubt as to Britain's quandary. The British Empire must be maintained at all costs, and his frank words have given a concrete expression to Britain's acute problem. His statement that Britain must regain a part of its lost trade means that the entire efforts of the British Government are now being directed toward this aim. In fact, the main object of the British Empire Conference presently in session in London is for this very purpose.

Now let us view the situation in the United States. Although its national strength is on the rise, America also is confronted with various predicaments. The British worry is negative, but that of the United States is positive. That is to say, the total amount of the Lend-Lease loans made by the United States since March 1941, when the law was put into effect, to December 1943, reached the stupendous figure of $20,000,000,000 and it is at present increasing at the rate of $1,000,000,000 per month. It is obvious that unless the United States secures a considerable return in the near future, its financial foundation is liable to become shaken.

The Inter-American Finance and Economic Committee now meeting at Washington has pointed out the necessity of forming a Pan-American bloc to confront the preferential tariff system of the British Empire. This means that the plans of the United States will not materialize without its invasion into the British Empire. It is the United States that is now the guiding power on all anti-Axis fronts. But will the American ambition be attained? Will everything develop as it hopes? In the same degree that its desire is positive, so is its worries great.

It can be seen that both the United States and Britain have their worries, but of a different nature. They now confront each other. At the beginning of the war, the two nations made the Atlantic Charter their common war aim, or so they hoped it would appear. But as the war continues, it becomes more and more clear that after all commercialism is the aim of both countries. Their common opinion that eventually both the Soviet and Germany would become exhausted has now been proved wrong, and thus they have lost their hope of gaining their respective objects. They are now in oppositions even while suffering serious worries. Outwardly the British suffering is negative but that of the United States is positive, and in both cases very serious. They still profess to reject imperialism and aggression, but it has been proved that they are the most aggressive and imperialistic of all. Thus, suffering under this contradiction, the two countries continue their ugly rivalry.

REICH EVACUATES SEBASTOPOL CITY

Heavy Losses Inflicted on Soviets During 22 Days Of Struggle

Special

BERLIN, May 10.—Transforming the city into a mass of debris with all the important establishments destroyed, the German and Rumanian troops have successfully evacuated the city of Sebastopol, according to detailed information furnished by authorized quarters.

It is stated that in the course of 22 days that the battle of Sebastopol lasted, the Soviets had concentrated over 1,000 heavy caliber guns, numerous armored corps with 40-ton tanks and all available battleplane formations.

In two big defensive battles, it declared that the Soviets sustained severe losses. After two days of general storming of the fortress which began on May 7, the German and Rumanian troops evacuated the city after transforming it into a mass of debris.

It is emphasized that during the 22 days the struggle lasted, the Germans utilized to the fullest possible extent all facilities to withdraw their men and materials and that the Soviet assertion that German transports and supply ships were sunk was erroneous.

The same quarters declared that, all supplies and war materials—so far as they were not destroyed either voluntarily or in the course of the fighting—were safely removed but all important war establishments were destroyed.

Meanwhile, German and Rumanian troops in the Sebastopol bridgehead are still engaged in heavy fighting with the advancing Soviets, according to the official Fuehrer's Headquarters communique today.

It stated that in the bitter fighting which is still going on following the successful evacuation of the city by the German troops, 30 Soviet tanks were destroyed and 19 aircraft shot down by German planes.

In the meantime, German military sources opined today that the present lull on the Eastern Front will not last much longer.

The German military spokesman declared that the Soviet offensive against the German front in the south may begin shortly. Questioned as to whether the Soviets will start offensive operations on the other front sectors, he answered in the negative on the basis of reports available in Berlin.

Set for Summer Battles

According to Walter Plato, German war correspondent, he said that the measures taken in March to strengthen the military forces in the southeastern sector would make themselves felt in the next few weeks.

The correspondent said that the Soviet concentrations in various front-line sectors were being constantly watched by the Germans so that there could be hardly any surprise actions the Soviet command could spring, and pointed out that necessary defensive measures had been taken by the Reich forces.

A break-through into the Rumanian plain appears to be the aim of the Soviet command, the correspondent stated. He said that in view of this aim, and especially since the front had been taken back to the Dniester, Sebastopol had lost much of its former strategic value for the German-Rumanian defense.

The correspondent stressed that this, however, did not mean that Axis resistance would be slackened, and said that by its continued defense tactics the German supreme command was forcing the Red Army to use strong forces at a great cost in men and materials.

Reich Ambulance Plane Hit

Special

BERLIN, May 7.—A German ambulance plane of the Storch type was shot down by Anglo-American planes five kilometers south of Agram, it was learned today. The plane was clearly marked with the Red Cross sign on both sides of its wings and on both sides of its fuselage. It was pointed out here that this was another intentional crime committed by the enemy.

Sweden Separates Captured American And British Fliers

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 10.—Commenting on the reasons for the transfer of 250 U.S. airmen from Falun, central Sweden, to Loka-Brunn, southern Sweden, the Dagsposten stated that the growing animosity between the Americans and British was believed to be the real reason for the decision to separate the internees in order to forestall any major incidents. Internment authorities corroborated this assumption. The paper said that it was possible that this measure had been taken with consent from American quarters to whom it had surely not passed unnoticed that such a great number of U.S. planes had to make forced landings in Sweden, while it happened only rarely that a British plane was forced down on Swedish territory.

GANDHI STILL WEAK, TRAVELS TO RESORT

Will Recuperate at Juru Near Bombay; May See Wavell After Recovery

Special

LISBON, May 11.—A Poona dispatch said that the British authorities had permitted Mahatma Gandhi to travel to Juru, a seaside resort 20 miles from Bombay, because his health was still precarious.

Gandhi to See Wavell

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—Mahatma Gandhi, who has recently been released from the Poona prison, will recuperate at a seaside resort in the vicinity of Bombay from tomorrow, it is reported from Poona. After recovery from his present fatigue, it is understood that Gandhi will propose an interview with Field-Marshal Viscount Wavell, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to resume renewed efforts for the independence of India.

Health Deteriorated

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 10.—Mahatma Gandhi's health has further deteriorated, says an A.P. report from New Delhi published by the Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet.

Gandhi has been prohibited from receiving any further visits since the stream of visitors and his followers on Monday had taxed his strength very much.

Release Criticized

Domei

BERLIN, May 10.—The sudden release of Mahatma Gandhi on May 6 on the grounds of ill-health was branded even by the anti-Axis camp as one of the cowardly maneuvers of the British to evade their responsibility for his probable death in a British prison.

In this connection, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of the Hindu University at Benares, who is now visiting Chungking, in a press interview yesterday, violently attacked the crafty policy of the British, according to a Chungking broadcast.

Declaring that there was no tangible reason for the unconditional release of the Mahatma, he asserted that the British are apparently scheming to win the favor of the Indians who have been thrown into extreme confusion with the entrance of the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces into Assam Province.

In view of this situation, it seems strange that the British have released only the Mahatma and not other national leaders. It may be that the release of Gandhi can be regarded as a preliminary to the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders of the Indian National Congress, he said.

GEN. MENENDEZ ELECTED PRESIDENT OF SALVADOR

Over 100 Ringleaders Charged With Causing Unrest in Country Are Arrested

Special

LISBON, May 10.—General Andres Ignacio Menendez, former War Minister, was elected President of Salvador by the National Assembly in place of General Maxiliano Hernandez Martinez who resigned as President yesterday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

General Martinez, who was the President uninterruptedly for 13 years, tendered his resignation as a result of unrest which broke out in the country some weeks ago.

Meanwhile, according to the Argentine radio, more than 100 persons were arrested in connection with this unrest and have been sentenced to death as ringleaders, which include 10 "well-known journalists and several other prominent persons."

INVASION IS CLIMAX OF FOE'S FAILURES

No Further Chance Will Be Given to Enemy, Says Reich Deputy Press Chief

Special

BERLIN, May 10.—The invasion of western Europe will be the last of the enemy experiments and attempts to defeat Germany and subjugate Europe, writes Helmut Suendermann, Reich Deputy Press Chief, in an article published by the National Socialist Party organ which deals with the term "second front" and the enemy's invasion plans.

Since the beginning of the war, Suendermann writes, the term "second front" has played a part in the enemy vocabulary.

Describing the various phases of the war in which the enemy made vain attempts to open a second front, Suendermann declares that the enemy has experienced nothing but failure from Norway to Cassino. Now in the summer of 1944, Suendermann continues, Germany is facing a new and so far the greatest of all enemy enterprise: an attack on Germany's fortifications in western Europe.

If this attempt likewise fails there will be no further chance for the enemies to defeat Germany and to subjugate Europe, he stressed. Criminals who frivolously wanted this war and chased their peoples from one adventure to another will finally perish in this their last and most dangerous undertaking, Suendermann declared.

Urges 2nd Front

Domei

MOSCOW, May 7.—Immediate development of a Second Front is urged by the May 1 issue of the War and the Working Class, the magazine pointing out that no final victory can be won by mere bombings of German towns.

It appears that the anti-Axis camp has at last come to realize keenly the necessity of forming a Second Front on account of military and political circumstances and that it is watching earnestly for a chance to start landing operations.

On the other hand, there is still a tendency in some quarters to procrastinate in view of the grave risks involved. Perceiving this, the Soviets are keeping themselves carefully posted as to Anglo-American sentiments in regard to the Second Front issue.

An editorial in the War and the Working Class, No. 9, dated May 1, urges the necessity of immediate development of a Second Front and another article in the same issue attacks "pernicious theorizing." It also points out that no ultimate victory can be won by mere bombings of German territory.

Meanwhile, a Lisbon dispatch dated Sunday quoting a London report said that an early beginning of invasion was forecast by British generals and politicians speaking during "Soldiers' Week."

The dispatch quoted acting Chief of Staff General Archibald Nye as saying, "We are on the verge of a phase of great events," and Secretary of State for Air, Harold Balfour, as describing the anti-Axis air bombardment of Europe as the "opening of the last phase prior to the coming land operations."

It added that Financial Secretary of the War Office Henderson said, "The invasion of Europe will make the year of 1944 the turning point in history," and that Lieutenant-General Watson, in charge of the army command of the west, declared, "We are about to tackle a gigantic task; namely, to land in Europe which the enemy has fortified in all imaginable ways."

TURKISH STUDENTS WARNED

Press Advises Not to Be Influenced By Outside Agitation

Special

LISBON, May 10.—Lively debate in the Turkish National Assembly on the Ankara students' demonstrations is expected to take place today when the Government is slated to make every effort to terminate political controversies at home as quickly as possible in view of the situation abroad, according to an Ankara dispatch.

Meanwhile, the semi-official newspaper, Ulus, warns the students not to allow themselves to be influenced by agitation from outside. Similarly the paper, Cumhuriyet, advises the Turkish youth to adhere steadfastly to the program formerly outlined by General Ali Riza Artunk, Defense Minister, to place themselves solidly behind the Government.

2,158 Enemy Planes Downed

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 10.—A total of 1,041 British and 1,117 United States army bombers operating from Britain have been lost over Germany and northern Europe during the past four months, Sir Archibald Sinclair, former British Minister of Air, told the House of Commons today, according to a British news service dispatch.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 10

In the Sebastopol bridgehead, German and Rumanian troops are still engaged in heavy fighting with the advancing Soviets and Sebastopol was evacuated within the ambit of our detachment movements. Some 30 Soviet tanks were destroyed by our planes yesterday and 19 enemy aircraft were shot down in aerial combats and by A.A.-artillery.

In the Jassy area, east of the Sereth and on the western bank of the Moldavia, local Soviet attacks were foiled.

Our bombers, north of Murmansk, destroyed three Soviet torpedo-boats and two merchantmen totaling 2,600 tons and the Soviets lost 19 planes while attacking our bases in the far north.

At the Italian front, all enemy thrusts were repulsed and our assault parties blew up numerous enemy pillboxes. Our bombers successfully attacked enemy ships in the Nettuno landing head and two freighters totaling 5,000 tons as well as two medium-sized landing vessels and one enemy destroyer were severely hit. The total loss of a part of these ships is probable.

The enemy yesterday lost 19 planes while attacking occupied western Europe and in the raids on Luxemburg and Saarbruecken.

The R.A.F. last night bombed Berlin.

DISSENSION SPLITS BRITISH LABORITES

Bevan and 16 Other Parliament Members Vote Against Anti-Strike Bill

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 9.—The British Labor Party is now reported to be facing an internal crisis.

In order to prevent further labor troubles, the British Government the other day promulgated a decree stipulating that anyone who instigates strikes will be imprisoned, the longest term being five years.

On April 24 when this decree was presented in the House of Commons, Aneurin Bevan of the Opposition Party, strongly condemned Labor Minister Ernest Bevin. Sixteen members, including former Minister of Mining D. R. Grenfell also voted against the Government in utter disregard of the decision of the Labor Party. The result of the voting turned out to be an overwhelming victory for the Government.

However, a London telegram reaching here reveals that the Labor members held an executive committee meeting on May 3 and decided to strike off the name of Aneurin Bevan and report to the National Executive Committee regarding the remaining 15 men.

The same dispatch further points out that no decision was reached at the executive committee meeting because of varied opinions. Thus the matter was brought over to this week, and on May 8 President Arthur Greenwood of the Labor Party declared that he would resign unless the name of Bevan was erased, thereby increasing the internal dissension within the Labor Party.

The London Times reports that on the occasion of the voting the other day only 16 men had opposed the Government but that out of 165 members of the Party, only 76 cast their votes, thus indirectly expressing their dissatisfaction over the strike suppression bill. Consequently, it is still problematical whether the dismissal of Bevan from membership will be realized when it is referred to the Party's conference.

The Manchester Guardian on May 9 stated in its editorial that the Labor Party may after all split into two factions, with Aneurin Bevan and his followers forming the left-wing of the Labor Party.

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AIR WAR ON REICH NOTED AS FAILURE

Military Critic, Falls, Points Out Glaring Flaws in Anti-Axis Raid Strategy

Special

LISBON, May 9.—In an article contributed to the latest issue of the London Illustrated News, Cyril Falls, military critic, declared that past experiences of bombing warfare had turned him into an absolute opponent of Douhet, who advocated the theory of total air war.

He said that Douhet exaggerated the effects of bombing because, in the first instance, he overestimated its direct effect and underestimated the power of defense, construction, repairs, distribution, camouflaging and all other factors which did not fit in with his apparently logical theory. Falls contended that the theory was, in fact, unsound.

The military critic pointed out that all improvements of anti-Axis air tactics had been immediately nullified in their effect by the alertness and inventive genius of the German defenders. As a result of new weapons and new tactics, the effectiveness of the German fighters gradually increased, until one day they inflicted astonishingly severe losses upon the anti-Axis bombers. Even after the Americans had equipped their fighters with additional oil tanks, the Germans had found something to counteract them and the losses of the Americans were again increased.

Falls contended that the air offensive against the communication system along the French coast was doomed to fail. He warned that for effective success, the anti-Axis air forces had to be absolutely coordinated with all the other arms.

Captain Liddell Hart, another well-known British military commentator, also joined the chorus of critics of the anti-Axis air war against Germany in an article in the Daily Mail. Hart recalled the great expectations attached in England to the so-called master plan of 1940 which, when put into effect, caused 11,000 tons of bombs to be dropped on Germany.

In 1941 new, extremely optimistic forecasts were made, Hart said, when 23,000 tons were dropped on Germany. The same was said in 1942, when the weight of bombs increased to 37,000 tons. Although in the past year, the power of air attacks was further increased, Germany continued to wage war, Hart stressed. He declared that events also could prove whether the calculations about the effect of attacks on traffic communications was justified. He pointed out that similar forecasts about central Italy proved to be wrong, although the lines of communications there were "very thin" compared with the dense system of traffic in France.

F.D.R. Favors Forrestal

Special

LISBON, May 10.—Ignoring the strong demands for the appointment of Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Staff to President Roosevelt, to put the United States naval affairs in the hands of a professional navy man, Roosevelt today sent the nomination of James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, to succeed the late Colonel Frank Knox as Secretary of the Navy, according ot a Washington dispatch.

Relighting Liberty Statue

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 11.—The Statue of Liberty in New York harbor which was "blacked out" after Pearl Harbor will be fully illuminated again on the day the anti-Axis invasion of western Europe is launched.

CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY CONDEMNED BY TREPANIER

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 10.—The Canadian foreign policy was bitterly criticized today by Victor Trepanier, one of Canada's leading isolationists of the Bloc Populaire, according to a Quebec dispatch.

He declared, "Canada is tired of being divided with one foot in America and the other in Britain. Canada has seen enough Canadians going overseas and getting killed every 25 years."

Trepanier asserted that as far as Canada is concerned nothing could have been worse than to leave its destiny in the hands of William MacKenzie King, Canada's Prime Minister, who is at present in London attending the British Empire Conference of Dominion Prime Ministers.

Trepanier characterized the present relations between Canada and Britain as a "foolish formula," adding that "there was no greater chitchat in the world than the British policy of fair play" and that "we are tired of big words."

U.S. GRABBING EGYPTIAN OIL

Under Pressure, Egypt Permits Test Drilling to Begin

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—United States imperialistic designs for oil which have already stretched across Saudi Arabia, appears to have moved into Turkey and Egypt, according to a Beirut report which disclosed today that the American Standard Oil Company and another undisclosed company had acquired the rights to start test drilling in Egypt from the Egyptian Government.

No Gold Standard for Britain

Special

LISBON, May 10.—Sir John Anderson, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in the House of Commons today that the British Government has no intention of going back to the gold standard, according to a London dispatch.

Hoare Leaving Post

Special

LISBON, May 10.—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, will soon return to Madrid to bid farewell as ambassador. He has just ended his vacation which he spent in England, says a London dispatch.

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ASIA YOUTHS VOICE CLOSER RELATIONS

Delegates From 9 Countries Hold Round-Table Meeting at Kokusai-Hodo

In order to further strengthen the relations among the nations of Greater East Asia through the cooperation of the younger generation, a round-table conference was held under the auspices of the Kokusai-Hodo at the conference hall of the Society for International Cultural Relations at 1 p. m. Wednesday.

The meeting was attended by 16 delegates representing Japan, Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, the Philippines, Burma, the Provisional Government of Free India, the East Indies and Malai. In the course of the conference, the delegates reported on the youths' activities in their respective countries and unreserved views concerning the policy of enhancing the youths' movement were exchanged. They decided to further bolster the youths' movement in accordance with the principles of the Joint Declaration of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

Before the close of the conference, the chairman suggested six principles as the Greater East Asia Youths' Declaration which are:

1. We are determined to see the War of Greater East Asia terminate successfully with an Axis victory.
2. We must renew our realization that we are youths of Greater East Asia.
3. We must act in accordance with the five great principles of the Joint Declaration made at the Assembly of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations.
4. In the spirit embodied in the five great principles we, the youths of Greater East Asia, are determined to cooperate with one another for the construction of Greater East Asia.
5. In realization of the fact that prosperity of Greater East Asia depends on the united activities of the youths, we are prepared to shoulder the weighty responsibility.
6. We are determined to fight courageously for the preservation and prosperity of Greater East Asia.

SOUTHERN REGIONS MAKE HEADWAY IN INDUSTRIES

Special

SHONAN, May 11.—The first conference of the chiefs of the industrial departments of the various areas under the Japanese Military Administration in the Southern Regions for the fiscal year 1944-45 convened on Tuesday at the office of the Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration here.

During the course of the first-day session, detailed reports were made by departmental chiefs of Malai, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and others on the progress of the production increase campaigns in mining, manufacturing, forestry, agriculture, livestock and other branches of industry under their jurisdiction. They also reported on the progress of the drives for foodstuff self-sufficiency in various parts of the Southern Regions.

The departmental chiefs unanimously declared that industrial development in the Southern Regions through effective rational employment of the economic strength of the native inhabitants had made noteworthy headway during the past year.

The chief of the Industrial Department of the Military Administration in Shonan then explained about the goals set by the Administration for increased production of iron, steel, cement and others under the five-year industrial plan, and of cotton, hemp and other fibrous crops based on the five-year fibrous industrial plans. He also set forth the Administration's program for self-sufficiency in rice, corn and other foodstuffs. Special significance was attached to his statement on the imperative need for high tension development as well as composite working of industrial capacity in different parts of the Southern Regions.

A more positive utilization of land facilities as well as large-size motorboats for guaranteeing smoother transportation of the increased industrial production was also stressed by the Shonan industrial chief.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED

70 Kuomintang Members Being Executed by Chinese Reds

Domei

CANTON, May 10.—Some 70 members of the Kuomintang, who were arrested by Chinese Communists during April in Yutu Prefecture, Shansi Province, will be shot to death, according to Chungking reports reaching here recently.

In realization of the fact that numerous others have been unlawfully arrested by the Communists in the vicinity, the residents there are said to be gripped with fear.

Last Rites for Late Naval Hero Will Be Observed Here Today

Funeral Cortege Leaves Koga Residence at Noon; Navy Heads, Close Relatives of Fleet-Admiral Keep A Vigil Wednesday Night Before Remains

The Navy funeral for Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, will be held from 1 p.m. today at the Nishi-Honganji Temple at Tsukiji. The route of the funeral procession was announced by the Navy Ministry on Wednesday as follows:

Following the recitation of Buddhist sutras, the funeral procession will leave the Koga residence at 79 Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku, at noon in seven automobiles. The car bearing Admiral Viscount Takayoshi Kato, Chairman of the Funeral Committee, will head the procession followed by those carrying the Fleet-Admiral's sword and decorations, and the members of the late Fleet-Admiral's family.

Starting at Kogai-cho, the funeral cortege will pass through Kasumi-cho, Tameike, Toranomon, in front of the Navy Ministry, Sakuradamon, Hibiya, Sukiyabashi, Ginza 4-chome, Miharabashi, Showadori and then to the park in front of the Nishi-Honganji Temple. From here, the procession will proceed on foot toward the main front entrance of the Temple. The time for arrival at the front entrance will be about 12:30 p.m. Two companies of guards of honor from the Yokosuka Naval Station will stand at attention in front of the main entrance.

The pallbearers for the late Fleet-Admiral Koga will be Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano, Admirals Gengo Hyakutake, Koshiro Oikawa, Shigetaro Shimada, Yorio Sawamoto, and Vice-Admirals Nishizo Tsukahara, Tokutaro Sumiyama and Noboru Hirata.

When the funeral services come to an end, the procession will proceed to the Tama Cemetery.

A solemn vigil was kept before the remains of Fleet-Admiral Koga from 7 p.m. on Wednesday by those connected with the Navy and close relations of the late Fleet-Admiral at the Chokokuji Temple in Azabu. A total of about 130 persons attended the night watch.

Among those present were Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Vice-Minister of Navy Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano and other leading men of the Navy, as well as heads of the various departments in the Navy Ministry. Present, also, were Admirals Kichisaburo Nomura, Isamu Takeshita, Keisuke Okada, Baron Kiyokazu Abo, Baron Kantaro Suzuki, Seizo Kobayashi and Saburo Hyakutake.

An unbroken line of mourners wended their way all day on Wednesday to the altar at the Chokokuji Temple. Admiral Teijiro Toyoda and Admiral Viscount Takayoshi Kato headed the list of more than 5,600 who came to pay their last respects to the late Fleet-Admiral.

The Fleet-Admiral's remains were removed to the Koga residence at 9 a.m. on Thursday, and the vigil on this night, starting at 7 p.m. was kept by the close relatives of the Fleet-Admiral.

Letters of condolence have poured in from all over the country to the bereaved family of the late Fleet-Admiral. Seven to eight hundred letters have been received expressing deep sympathy and sincere words of encouragement. A large number of the letters have been written by workers on the industrial front and young girls in the Volunteer Labor Corps.

Kazue Sugita, a fourth-year student of the Tokyo Metropolitan Eighth Girls' School, writes in part as follows:

"I am a woman, but I am determined to avenge the death of Fleet-Admiral Koga. Although I cannot go to the front, I can at least do my share in the construction of airplanes and battleships with which to crush the despicable Americans and British. When once I enter a factory as a member of the Volunteer Labor Corps, I shall stick to my job."

Meanwhile, as the final resting place for the late Fleet-Admiral Koga, the Tokyo Metropolis has offered a plot of land near the graves of Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo and Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto in the special sacred precincts at the Tama Cemetery. The decision was made at the meeting of the Metropolitan Council on Wednesday.

The burial grounds for the late Fleet-Admiral Koga will be 120 square meters in area, located south of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's grave. A cluster of cheery trees stands on the north side, while an aged pine tree spreads its branches majestically at the southern end of the plot.

Thus, within the quiet solemnity of the sacred precincts, the souls of the three great naval heroes, Fleet-Admirals Togo, Yamamoto and Koga, will rest in eternal peace.

LOANS REGISTER INCREASE

Funds Given by China Firm Used For Development Projects

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 10.—At the end of March this year, the aggregate total of investments and loans by the Central China Development Corporation amounted to ¥338,915,000, representing an increase of ¥94,600,000 as compared with a year ago.

Investments stood at ¥83,915,000, recording a decrease of ¥2,847,000. Loans however, registered an increase of ¥94,600,000 with a total of ¥255,000,000 loaned out to its subsidiary companies.

Some ¥100,000,000 in loans were used for the development of subterranean resources, such as iron ore, coal, copper ore, fluorspar ore, as well as for the construction of railways and ships.

Yang Reaches Kunming

Domei

CANTON, May 10.—Yang Chieh, who headed the Chungking mission to England, is reported to have arrived at Kunming on May 6 via India and is expected to return to Chungking soon, according to a Chungking broadcast. The party left Chungking at the end of last year and after visiting the countries in the Near East, visited England, it was further revealed.

SPEAKS ON FOREIGN POLICY

Shigemitsu Talks Before Notables at Pacific Society Meeting

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu made a speech on foreign policies at the sixth general meeting of the Institute of the Pacific held at 4 p.m. Thursday at the Daitoa Kaikan, Marunouchi. Following the speech, Mr. Shigemitsu partook of dinner with many notables attending the meeting including Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to the United States, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, former Foreign Minister, General Iwane Matsui, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in Central China, General Ayao Kishimoto, former Mayor of Tokyo, Katsuji Debuchi, former Ambassador to the United States, General Baron Shigeru Honjo, and others.

Vargas Calls on Tojo

Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence at 9:30 a.m. Thursday prior to his temporary return to the Philippines.

Indians in Shonan Pay Tribute to Sepoys Who Died for Independence 87 Years Ago

Domei

SHONAN, May 10.—In conjunction with their compatriots all over East Asia, Indians here paid tribute today to the memory of the heroic Sepoys who gave their lives in India's first war of independence 87 years ago.

The Indian National Tricolor and the Rising Sun flags flew side by side at every Indian home. Thousands packed places of worship early in the morning to pray for the repose of the gallant Sepoys and for the success of the Indian National Army.

A two-mile procession through the principal streets of the city featured the day's proceedings. Officers and men of the Indian National Army, women of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, school children and others marched to the city square where the mass rally was held.

Speaking to some 20,000 Indians, Mr. Jathivy, newly-appointed vice-president of the Rear Headquarters of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, paid glowing tribute to the tens of thousands of Sepoys who died in 1857 for the emancipation of their motherland.

Calling upon all those present to emulate their noble example and sacrifice all for the independence drive launched by the Netaji, he assured them that success was bound to be theirs.

Amid enthusiastic scenes, the gathering unanimously resolved to carry on the fight for Indian independence to success under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, at the same time vowing to avenge the deaths of the Sepoys who fell in 1857 and other martyrs whom the British killed during intervening years.

EDUCATION IN JAVA OUSTS ILLITERACY

Modern Facilities Are Put Within Reach of All by Japanese Administration

Special

DJAKARTA, May 11.—Java in the past two years has witnessed remarkable changes incomparable to those under the Dutch regime. Whereas in pre-war days educational and cultural facilities were extended only to the Dutch and to a minority of the upper-class Indonesians, they are now available to all the people of Java.

The fact that 70 per cent of Java's inhabitants still remain illiterate, exposes the hypocrisy of the so-called Dutch "moral colonial policy" which was introduced in 1901.

The Japanese Military Administration, on the contrary, has been endeavoring to extend educational and cultural facilities to all aspirants, especially to the Indonesians who have so long been denied them. Such endeavors have resulted in an appreciable advance in the cultural standard of the people.

Racial Pride Stressed

First, in the field of general education, special emphasis has been placed on Asiatic racial consciousness instead of on Anglo-American viewpoints, on the spirit of industry, on better higher technical instruction and on the preservation of the morals and customs peculiar to Java. For this purpose, the Administration has made an appropriation twice as large as that of previous years.

Primary school pupils in Java now total approximately 2,400,000. This number is expected to increase by 600,000 while a thousand more teachers will be turned out this year. The two-shift teaching system is being introduced in the three normal schools to cope with the increase in the number of pupils.

Meanwhile, overcoming the present scarcity of materials, the Military Administration has succeeded so far in opening two commercial, seven agricultural, five technical, five trade and seven handicraft schools. By this, it is clearly evident that stress is being laid on vocational education.

Innumerable Schools Open

Twenty-nine junior high schools, six senior high schools and one agricultural school which existed in pre-war days are continuing to function while a technical college in Bandoeng reopened in April this year. These schools are at present principally educating Indonesian youths—an epochal development in education.

General education in Java was recently given a central directing body in the form of the Java Education Service Association which was founded on April 9.

One remarkable development is the wide and rapid dissemination of the Japanese language among all classes on the island. Most of the larger cities have an average of three public Japanese Language Schools while Djakarta and Soerabaya each have a Higher Japanese Language School.

A clear index to the enthusiasm in learning the Japanese language is the fact that 80 per cent of the 24,067 applicants for the examination sponsored by the Administration early this year for the advanced Japanese Language course, passed successfully.

In the field of cultural development, great strides have also been achieved under the Japanese Administration. The Poesat Keboedajaan or "Culture Center" is the headquarters for the revival of Indonesian arts and literature. Besides endeavoring to revive the Wayang shadow plays and the literature of the Biokdating Madjapahit dynasty, its leaders are urging writers, painters, and musicians to create new artistic ideas.

The Culture Center is headed by Sanoesi Pane, noted poet, while its literature department is headed by his brother and noted writer, Armjin Pane. One obstacle which such leaders are now overcoming is the high illiteracy prevailing among the masses and the fact that the Malai language is not yet in general use throughout the island.

Meanwhile, the Culture Center leaders are endeavoring to encourage native paintings by sponsoring frequent exhibitions. It can be recalled that during the Dutch regime, displays of Indonesian paintings were almost forbidden which is one reason this art was left undeveloped after the Boroboedoers murals were painted eight centuries ago.

In the musical field, the classic Gamerin with the Serimpi dances are being preserved with care while the influence of jazz has been wiped out in favor of a more wholesome type. Similar changes are taking place in drama and motion pictures.

East Asia Round-Up

Suga's Monument Unveiled

Domei

NANKING, May 11.—A ceremony unveiling the monument which was recently constructed in the Chiwu Temple precints here for Vice-Admiral Hikojiro Suga, who met a gallant death in the air over the South China Sea, was solemnly held in the presence of Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister, and many Japanese as well as Chinese notables on May 5.

Dye From Cigarettes

Domei

MUKDEN, May 11.—Research laboratories of Mammo Koori Corporation succeeded in producing a dye from cigaret butts after intensive research continued since last year. Cigaret butts and waste tobacco were hitherto thrown away, but research workers established a new process by which nicotine used in the manufacture of insecticides can be extracted. The dye is said to be fast and harmless to wool, cotton and silk materials.

Surveying Settlement Lands

Domei

HSINKING, May 11.—New settlement lands totalling 141 to be surveyed this spring by 28 parties of surveyors and other technicians of the General Bureau for Land Settlement and the Japanese Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, have been selected. Lands selected for survey this spring will be prepared for Japanese settlers who are scheduled to arrive in this country in 1946.

Plan Buddhist Body

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 11.—A World Buddhist Young Men's Association will be inaugurated here in the near future, according to an announcement released by the organizing committee, which held its preliminary meeting on Saturday with the attendance of more than 100 people, including Chinese, Japanese, Germans and Indians.

Kedah Chinese Contribute

Domei

PENANG, May 11.—Kedah Chinese have donated $3,000 as comfort funds to Japanese wounded soldiers at the Sungei Patani Military Hospital. Headed by Chong Bekon, chairman of the Kedah branch of the Overseas Chinese Association, four-leading Chinese from Alor Star visited the Military Hospital and handed over the contribution on behalf of the Association.

Sultan Exhorts Planters

Domei

PENANG, May 11.—The Sultan of Selangor in his visit to Bayan Lepas last Saturday addressed Malai paddy planters stressing the importance of agriculture and also urged them to cooperate wholeheartedly with the Government in order to help obtain final victory.

Returning Movie Films

Domei

MANILA, May 11.—The 114 reels of Chinese moving pictures including the best 10 which were confiscated at the time of the entrance of the Japanese Forces here will be soon returned to the Chinese Association by the Japanese authorities in appreciation of the cooperation rendered by the Chinese residents in the construction of a new Philippines.

Forming Technical Corps

Domei

HSINKING, May 11.—The Technical Corps will be organized soon in the universities and colleges here to serve in specific fields. At the University of Technology, the Corps will work in the industrial fields in Mukden and its vicinity while some students will be dispatched to mines. The Medical College and the Agricultural University will also offer their services in the medical and stock raising fields respectively.

Herb Cures Consumption

Domei

MENADO, May 11.—The experimental cultivation of a special herb effective in curing consumption which was recently conducted by the Medan Agricultural Laboratory having proved successful, a large-scale cultivation will be launched from spring next year.

Celebes Kindergarten Created

Domei

MENADO, May 11.—A kindergarten was established for native children in Poso, central Celebes, where 20 tots are now enrolled and are learning singing, games and handicraft.

288 Policemen Graduate

Special

MANILA, May 11.—A total of 288 more non-commissioned officers of the Philippine Constabulary graduated on Monday from the Constabulary Academy No. 4 here.

Mohammedan Priests Meeting

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 11.—A meeting of 79 Mohammedan high priests and other influential religious workers will be held here for three days from May 23 under the sponsorship of the Japanese Military Administration to acquaint them with the current world affairs.

More Schools Ready

Domei

MANILA, May 11.—A total of 700 elementary schools will be established in the Philippines during June with the expenditure of 1,200,000 pesos, of which 600 will be set up in the Visaya and Mindanao districts. New middle schools will also be founded in June in Mountain Province in northern Luzon, Mindanao, Kagayan de Sulu Island and the Visayan areas.

Forming Celebes Press

Domei

MACASSAR, May 11.—Unification of all printing and publishing activities here will be realized with the establishment of the Celebes Press for materials necessary for printing purpose will be economized greatly.

Reopening Bible Institute

Domei

DAVAO, May 11.—The local Bible Institute under the management of the United Evangelical Church, which had been closed since the outbreak of the war, is scheduled to reopen early in June adding impetus to the Christian movement in Mindanao.

Miura Heads Laboratory

Professor Ihachiro Miura of the Agricultural Department of Tokyo Imperial University has been appointed the first head of the laboratory established within the University to study various natural sciences related to the Southern Regions. Researches will be conducted at first in agriculture, foresty, mineral and oil resources, medical science, hygiene and pharmaceutics of the regions.

Shibata Given Membership

Dr. Yuji Shibata, director of the Science Department of Nagoya Imperial University, was appointed a member of the Imperial Academy succeeding the late Dr. Umetaro Suzuki, it was announced on Wednesday.

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AQUINO IMPRESSED BY TRIP TO NIPPON

Head of Recent P.I. Gratitude Mission Is Convinced of Japan's Sincerity

Domei

MANILA, May 10.—Giving impressions of the recent 22-day visit to Japan and Manchoukuo as head of the Philippine Gratitude Mission, Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the National Assembly, at a banquet given yesterday in his honor and members of the National Assembly, stated that his visit more than ever impressed upon him the fact that the Philippines is an independent and fully sovereign nation.

He declared that the trip convinced him of Japan's sincerity in treating the Philippines as a sovereign nation along with other independent countries of Greater East Asia.

"At every function to which I was invited I saw the Philippine flag flying side by side with that of the Rising Sun," he said.

"The sight of my country's flag in a foreign country aroused my national pride and determination to exert my utmost in order to be worthy of that sovereignty which the Philippine flag represents."

Mr. Aquino emphasized that the great progress achieved by Manchoukuo during the last 10 years is clear proof of solid cooperation between the Government and peoples of Manchoukuo on the one hand, and between Manchoukuo and the Japanese Government on the other, and also declared that Manchoukuo has set the pace for the rest of the Greater East Asiatic nations to follow in the economic field.

He reiterated the profound gratitude of the Philippine Mission to Japan and to Manchoukuo from the successful trip which further strengthened friendly relations with these countries.

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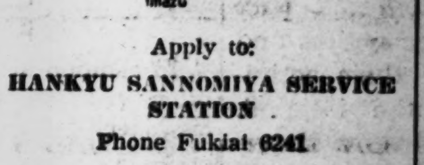

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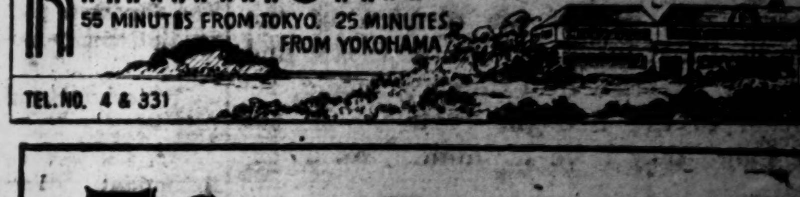
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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1944

Soviet Political Offensive

News dispatches indicate that circumstances attending the Second Front issue are now such as to make it inevitable for the United States and Britain to carry out the long-procrastinated landing operations on some part of the European Continent on a scale large enough to satisfy the Soviet Union. They had hesitated and stalled under various pretexts but the situation now no longer permits of a further delay.

So long as the Red Army was engaged in a death struggle with the Germans against heavy odds, the United States and Britain could afford to give scant heed to the repeated Soviet demand for the development of a Second Front, in accordance with their selfish and impudent scheme of letting the Soviet Union bear the brunt of the tremendous German offensive and, better still, of having the two Titans bleed to death together. With the Red Army, however, succeeding in its counter-offensive, regaining the greater part of the lost Soviet territory, thrusting into former Poland, pressing upon Rumania and reaching the Czechoslovakian border and, moreover, with the Soviet political offensive, supported by this strategic progress, extending from Central Europe via the Balkans to the Mediterranean, North Africa and West Asia, the United States and Britain could not but feel an acute menace and realize the absolute necessity of forming a Second Front in order to prevent the Soviets from securing the leadership in the war with Germany and to curb the Soviet political offensive. We may thus surmise that they have at last decided to act. In short, the Soviet armed might and political offensive are goading them on to a Second Front.

This political offensive of the Soviet Union began with the Polish issue that arose with the turn of the Red Army to the counter-offensive following the successful defense of Stalingrad in the spring of last year. When the Italians under the Badoglio regime surrendered, the Soviets participated in the disposal of the territory occupied by the anti-Axis forces as a member of the Italian Committee and secured a voice in the affairs of the Mediterranean. Next, they took part in the reorganization of the French Committee for National Liberation, effecting the penetration of Leftist influence into the organization by ridding it of General Henri Giraud who enjoyed the support of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of the North Africa landing forces. By establishing an Embassy at Cairo, they planted Soviet influence in North Africa. Turning the partisan "Tito" clique into a governing body over Yugoslavia, the Soviets finally induced the United States and Britain to recognize it as the sole legitimate regime in that country. Again, they concluded a mutual aid pact with the Czechoslovakian refugee regime and consolidated their foothold for their activities in Central Europe. In the interval, moreover, the Soviets, at the Moscow three-Power conference, and at the Teheran conference, secured the understanding of the United States and Britain in regard to their views on the liberation of Austria, the independence of Iran, the Second Front and maneuvers in Turkey.

This political offensive has gathered further momentum this year and the Soviets have demanded military bases on the Mediterranean, caused the division of the Italian fleet and taken the United States and Britain by surprise by extending official recognition to the Badoglio regime. On the other hand, they have maintained an adamant attitude in regard to the Polish issue and the terms of armistice with Finland and have most actively pursued their political operations in Turkey, Bulgaria and Rumania. Thus, both the development of the Red Army's counter-offensive on the Eastern Front and the political activities of Moscow are proving a source of grave concern to the United States and Britain.

The desires and aims suggested by this Soviet political offensive are in many ways incompatible with the Anglo-American ambition to rule Europe and the rest of the world, so that since last year the diplomatic policy of the United States and Britain has come to be subjected to re-examination among the Anglo-American leaders who are alive to the significance of the Soviet advance. Especially in Britain, it has been reported that the matter has gone so far as to give rise to the question of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's resignation, which may be considered an index to the extent to which the independent foreign policy of the Kremlin is harassing London and Washington.

Consequently, in order to check the further advance of this Soviet political offensive and to prevent the Soviets from gaining the upper hand after the war, the United States and Britain are confronted with the distasteful but nevertheless imperative task of undertaking a major adventure in which they must risk all upon a single throw. In view of the colossal defense structure built up by the Germans throughout the European Continent and the alert readiness of the Reichswehr to crush any attempt at pecking the Grand Fortress of Europe, it is clear that all that the United States and Britain would gain from such an attempt would be a costly lesson of the foolhardiness of their venture. What form the Soviet political offensive will hereafter take and what sort of policy the United States and Britain will pursue in these circumstances are issues that are worth watching.

Roosevelt and the Fourth Term

President Roosevelt is reported in a dispatch from Washington to have made the non-committal comment at his press conference on Tuesday regarding the Fourth Term, that "I am not going to talk about that any more than before. I didn't read it and even if I did, I wouldn't talk about it."

This was all President Roosevelt would say regarding the statement of Robert Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that he would be nominated for a fourth term at the Democratic nominating convention in Chicago in July. Here it is less than three months before the Democratic Party must select its candidate, but President Roosevelt elects to maintain a non-committal attitude. It must be a humiliating experience indeed for the American people to have their president adopt such an evasive stand at one of the most critical moments in American history.

The policy President Roosevelt is adopting, of course, is merely that of the adroit politician. His true intentions are mirrored in the efforts of the propaganda organs of the Democratic Party which have been at work telling the American people that the President must be re-elected to enable him "to finish the job that has been destined to him."

It would be tragic, however, if the American people were to be led into believing that President Roosevelt could "finish the job." For his re-election can in no wise solve the troubles of the American people.

His imperialistic policy to dominate the entire world will only plunge that country into further difficulties, ultimately leading to its ruin. In the light of this, is there any wonder that the United States Senate in voting this week to extend the Lend-Lease Act for another year to June 30, 1945, adopted an amendment prohibiting the president from making any post-war commitments militarily or politically? The senators fear that Roosevelt might be re-elected by the helpless American people for another four years, and therefore have decided to bridle him.

A Year Ago Today

May 12, 1943

The Army Committee of the United States House of Representatives today approved the bill to suppress strikes and referred it to the plenary session of the House. The bill proposes to prohibit strikes at factories taken over by the Government and also to increase the authority of the War Labor Board.

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The Uruguayan Government announced today that with the return home of the Uruguayan Charge d'Affaires from France, diplomatic relations will be severed with the French Government.

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In addition to the limitations in the construction of new munitions factories, the manufacture of machinery will also be subjected to a certain amount of curtailment, it was suddenly announced by the United States War Production Board today, thus revealing the acute dearth of material and manpower resources.

* * *

Crack Japanese Air Units mass-raided Tehshanshih, about 12 kilometers southeast of Changteh in Hunan Province and in the face of a heavy barrage of anti-aircraft fire bombed the headquarters of the enemy 29th army corps, wireless station and other military establishments, blasting them all to pieces. The Japanese planes then launched heavy bombings on the enemy military establishments at Changteh.

* * *

Bitterly attacking the policy of President Roosevelt of the United States and of the Democratic Party, Colonel Robert MacCormick, owner of the influential Chicago Tribune, charged that the Democratic Party was so much tainted with Communism and so corrupted by its close alliance with criminaldom that the United States could be saved, if at all, only by the Republican Party.

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The Indian Government has announced that the Indian route for supplying Chungking with necessary materials is ready to be opened after six months' negotiation with Tibet. The route starts at Kalimpong, Bengal Province of India, and going through Gangtok in Sikkim, it reaches Lasa, capital of Tibet; entering Chinese territory it passes through Pa-an, Sikang Province, and then reaches Chengtu and Chungking. The route passes through the high and cold Tibet mountains, 12,000 feet above sea level and is thus very difficult to travel. The route can be used only by coolies and pack animals; therefore, shipment by this new route will be extremely limited.

Cultural Movement in Thailand

Main Objectives of Drive Include Awakening to National Consciousness and Reverence for Buddhism

By IWAO SASAOKA
(From the Keikoku)

The Cultural Agreement was signed in Tokyo between Japan and Thailand on October 28, 1942, and ratifications were exchanged at Bangkok on December 21 of the same year. In this way did the first historic cultural pact concluded between nations within the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region come into operation. Prior to the coming of the Agreement into force, that is, on September 29, 1942, Thailand set up the National Cultural Board, while Japan, on her part, established the Japan Culture House at Bangkok as an organ for the execution of the Agreement. There has been thus a daily growth of intimacy in cultural collaboration between the two nations. The cultural movement in Thailand has shown increasing activity since, five years ago, the course the State and the nation should follow was made clear by the promulgation of the national articles of faith.

The Thai Cultural Law and the Ordinance connected therewith, which were enacted on September 28, 1942, form the basis of the cultural movement of Thailand. Although these enactments were frequently supplemented or revised in the following year the fact remains that they represent, in the main, an amplification of items of culture contained in the national articles of faith referred to. The main objectives of the movement are the awakening of national consciousness, the improvement of the national life, reverence for Buddhism and the development of art. The National Cultural Board, which was created as an organ for the enforcement of the Cultural Law, is presided over by Prime Minister Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram with Thawan Thamrong Nawasawat, the Minister of Justice, as Vice-President. The Secretariat is divided into (1) the Spiritual Culture Section, (2) the Livelihood Culture Section, (3) the Fine Arts Section, (4) the Literature Section and (5) the Woman Culture Section. A Committee is also provided separately under the chairmanship of the Thai Prime Minister. Thawan Thamrong Nawasawat, the Minister of Justice, is Vice-Chairman of the Committee and its fourteen members include H. H. Prince Wan Waithayakon, the Foreign Minister, the Minister of Welfare, the Home Minister, the Minister of Education, and Mrs. Phibun, the Prime Minister's wife. This Committee meets about twice a month. The Cultural Board has a local committee set up in each province with a view to promoting the infiltration of culture into the provinces. The local committee, presided over by the Governor of the province concerned and consisting of eight members representing the local officials and people, has for its function the dissemination of true Thai culture under directions from the Cultural Board. Again, for the surveillance of cultural works in all provinces, a supervision committee is appointed, with the local inspectors as chairman, for each of the five districts into which the country is divided.

Rules of 14 Items

With the view of promoting the unity of the Thai people and of arousing national consciousness in them, the National Cultural Board fixed upon and published the following fundamental rules of 14 items for the furtherance of the spiritual culture movement—rules which may be said to be a new set of precepts for the Thai people:

1. The Thai people hold their State dearer than their lives.
2. The Thai people are valiant fighters.
3. The Thai people are assiduous in pursuit of their agricultural, commercial or industrial business.
4. The Thai people value a respectable way of living.
5. The Thai people love decency in habiliments.
6. The Thai people are a nation of strict integrity.
7. The Thai people are lovers of peace.
8. The Thai people revere Buddhism above all things.
9. The Thai people are protectors of children, women and old people.
10. The Thai people faithfully follow the lead of their leaders in whom they confide.
11. The Thai people are capable of producing the foodstuffs needed for their own consumption.
12. The Thai people are friendly to their allies but abhor their enemy countries.
13. The Thai people are a faithful nation with a strong sense of gratitude.
14. The Thai people save money for the sake of the next generation.

These are items in reference to spiritual culture dealt with in the national articles of faith. The underlying spirit is to help forward the reconstruction of the State.

The Woman Culture Section of the National Cultural Board has Mrs. Phibun for its chief, and the Prime Minister is known to evince much interest in its activity. The Section exerts a good deal of political influence. Altogether, it is noticeable that there has been a remarkable advance of Thai women into the cultural sphere. There was subsequently established, independently of the National Cultural Board, a separate hall called the Women's Cultural Board, though this institution is, as might be expected, acting in close collaboration with the National Cultural Board in the execution of its business.

The activities of the Women's Cultural Board are multifarious. It often organizes flower arrangement contests, concerts and theatrical performances to appeal to and culture the female sentiment, while, on the other hand, it holds cuisine contests, constume shows, contests for mending clothes and lecture meetings on culture by way of indicating how a cultural life should be lived. It is also doing good work in the way of comforting sick and wounded soldiers with musical performances and collecting subscriptions for the provision of better medical aid by promoting plays and concerts. Furthermore, it has recently launched a new movement against marriages with aliens, endeavoring to advance its cause by means of presentations on the stage or broadcasting.

Acting in concert with the National Cultural Board, the Propaganda Bureau is exerting itself to advance culture among the general public, organizing for the purpose a mobile cultural corps in May last year. Under the auspices of this corps, mobile cultural shows have already been held at a dozen different places. At these shows, newspapers and magazines are offered for perusal by the visitors, posters and pictures are put on exhibit for public inspection and films and lectures on current topics are provided for the benefit of the visitors. Music and sports are sometimes included in the bill of entertainments. These shows are intended chiefly for the cultural advancement of the rural people.

Eliminate Illiteracy

In Thailand, the Education Ministry is directing a good deal of earnest attention to the education of adults with the object of eliminating illiteracy. Prime Minister Phibun called together high officials of all ministries lately and solicited their cooperation for the cause of educating illiterate adults. The campaign is being pushed forward vigorously, along the lines of the following five rules:

1. The Thai people should either enter Government schools or study individually in order that they may acquire sufficient knowledge to read and write the Thai language.
2. The Government officials should endeavor to see that all people acquire better knowledge.
3. Those who have newly entered the army or joined the police force should gain sufficient knowledge in reading and writing within three months.
4. The Government offices should set apart some hours for the specific purpose of teaching reading and writing to ignorant employes.
5. Illiterates should be taxed as from 1944.

Under the Educational Development Law, the Thai nationals of ages from 20 to 45 who can neither read nor write have to pay an annual tax of five bahts from this year, and the compulsory service of labor for from 15 to 60 days a year is imposed on those who are too poor to pay this tax. The Thai Minister of Education, in a speech in the National Assembly, explained that during the three years of the operation of the Law for the Education of Adults, 700,000 ignorant adults have been enabled to read and write, the expenditure voted for the purpose amounting to 300,000 bahts.

Youth Movement Progresses

The Youths' Movement which came into being after the revolution is making steady progress under the direction of the present Minister of Education. No fewer than 100,000 young men are affiliated with the movement and everything possible is being done to bring them up sound in mind and in body besides inculcating fervent patriotism in them. In view of the prevailing international situation, this body of young men was reorganized radically so as to enable it to give full effect to its function as the fount of the Thai National Army. That is to say, under the Bill providing for the Youths' Movement, introduced in the National Assembly in September last year, the coordination was effected of the youth organization under the jurisdiction of the War Office and of the Juveniles' Association which was under the control of the Education Ministry for the purpose of giving more efficient national training to youths and juveniles. It is so provided that boys should join the Juveniles' Association and that when they attain a certain specified age, they should be enrolled in the Youths' Association. On their attainment of the age of 22, these youths are to be enlisted in the army. Simultaneously with the introduction of this Bill, another Bill for the revision of the organization of the Defense Ministry was laid before the National Assembly, and under this Bill, the Youths' Movement Bureau in the War Office was transformed into the Military Training Bureau charged with the training of youths.

Mass Wedding Epochal

The mass wedding is an epochal undertaking devised to further the policy of increasing population. The Marriage Encouragement Committee was organized within the Department of Welfare to give advice and afford facilities in regard to the registration of marriages and various other matters relative to wedding. The way has been opened for the grant of a wedding subsidy on application through this Committee. With regard to the mass wedding, it is so arranged, thanks to the Committee's good offices, that the Department of Communications allow discount rates on railway travels by new brides and bridegrooms who come to Bangkok from the provinces to attend the ceremony. Newly-wed couples are also given free railway passes good for a month on their honeymoons.

The first mass wedding took place on March 29 last year at the Thai Prime Minister's official residence. There were present 71 couples, for whom the Prime Minister personally sprinkled holy water, offered bouquets, gave presents and uttered benediction before the image of Buddha. Mass wedding were also performed at Champon in the south and at Lampun in the north. Encouraged by the success of these functions, the Committee is making preparations for mass marriages on a larger scale for this year. In the course of his speech on the Government policy for encouraging marriages, aiming at the increase of population to 40,000,000, the Chairman of the Committee said:—"According to the census taken seven years ago, there were 1,000,000 bachelors and 800,000 spinsters. In the event of the Government plan to turn these unmarried people into good husbands and wives being carried out successfully, there will certainly be a fairly large increase in the population of Thailand. If, on the other hand, we leave these unmarried people alone births will dwindle to 250,000 a year against 550,000 deaths sixty years hence, rendering the decline of the country inevitable.

The important part played by motherhood in developing the national destiny is finding wider recognition in Thailand, where the view is, gaining ground that marriages with aliens should be avoided for the purity of blood which it is urged should be preserved for the sake of the traditions and future development of Thailand.

Interest in Press Growing

With the decrease of illiteracy and the expansion of intelligentsia, the interest of the Thai people in the Press seems to be growing steadily. The Thai Press Association, which is presided over by the President of the Bangkok Chronicle, fixed May 17, on which the first number of the official Gazette was issued, as "Press Day" and the "Day" was observed last year for the first time, the function being attended by many high Government officials, journalists and others. All papers issued Special Numbers in honor of the occasion, and Prime Minister Phibun, in his message to the Press, stressed the importance of the newspaper business and prayed for its future development.

I have so far outlined the cultural activity in Thailand during the past year. As will be seen from the above description, the cultural activity is making good progress under the direction of Prime Minister Phibun. Those in this particular sphere of activity, it will be noted, are as much devoted to the construction of a modern State as those in military and industrial quarters.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

For those in bitter need
No other solace is there, Lord,
except thyself:

Merciful thou art, and bountiful,
King of all worlds,
To whom then should we go, save
unto thee?

Thou art the end and the beginning,
Thine is the kingdom and the
might:

Not doubtfully we come to thee,
For well we know thy heart of
pity and of love,

Thou staunch Defender of the
helpless and bereft:
Thou hast turned beggars, Lord,
to kings,
And here thy suppliant-slaves
bow low before thee:

Then set thy seal upon us,
And whisper secretly within our
hearts,
"Thou art mine own."

Sino-Japanese Relationship

Long History of Two Thousand Years Binds Japan and China Inseparably

Editor's Note: The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia is a Great Charter, common to all East Asiatic countries, providing for the emancipation of East Asia, for the independence and defense of Greater East Asia and for efforts to contribute to the progress of the world. The ideal it has in view is, needless to say, to promote the establishment of true world peace. How, then, is this Joint Declaration to be interpreted in its bearings on Sino-Japanese relations? Tatsuo Hideshima, of the Koa Domei (Asia Advancement General Headquarters), discusses this problem in an article entitled, "The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia and Sino-Japanese Relations" in the Yosuko.

The Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance signed last year has the same spiritual basis as the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, and the most important problem that presents itself in realizing the ideal underlying it is to adjust the relations between the two countries directly concerned. Needless to say, the new Treaty is in accord with the high guiding spirit inspiring the foundation of Japan, and it is designed to restore Japan and China to their proper relations. It may fairly be said that under this pact the two nations have found the right path which they should tread unfalteringly and permanently. The need of such an arrangement has long been felt by many far-sighted men in Japan who have zealously advocated and worked earnestly for Sino-Japanese friendship and collaboration. China has had her share of men of the same enlightened views. The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Chinese Republic, in his declaration of the Greater Asia Principle, says:

"The Anglo-American invasion during the last century has caused the decline of Asia, the cradle of the culture of the world. The rise of Japan at the present juncture is really welcome as marking the starting point of the process of regeneration for Asia. It is up to all Asiatic nations to make up their minds to cooperate with Japan in order to eliminate the Anglo-American aggressive influence and form a solid union among themselves for the attainment of independence."

Tallies With Declaration

This asseveration of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen tallies with the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia in spirit. It was due to the aggressive designs of America and Britain that this obvious object has so far been prevented from realization. To the same cause are ascribable many misunderstandings which have often disrupted Sino-Japanese relations, culminating in the outbreak of the deplorable China Affair.

China today is blessed with many far-seeing persons. The authorities of the National Government under Wang Ching-wei's wise and able leadership, fully awake to the new situation in East Asia, are working in close collaboration with Japan.

The situation in East Asia has undergone a complete change since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The Anglo-American influence, the bane of Sino-Japanese relationship, has been eradicated. The National Government declared war against America and Britain, and, in faithful observance of the Sino-Japanese joint declaration, it is fighting side by side with Japan for the destruction of the common enemies. In such circumstances, there has been an epochal development of friendship in Sino-Japanese relations. In order to preclude effectually the return of Anglo-American influence to this part of the world, we must win the present war by all means. In other words, victory in the War of Greater East Asia is the main factor in the fructification of the new Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance. At any rate, between the treaty providing for the retrocession of the concessions and for the relinquishment of extraterritoriality and the new Treaty of Alliance, the ardent wishes of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen for the abolition of unequal treaties and for the materialization of perfect independence have been effected.

Can Win Chinese Hearts

In the course of a press interview at Kobe in November, 1924, Dr. Sun Yat-sen said:

"Some Japanese with a very limited vision may apprehend the loss of many of Japan's vested rights in China through the abolition of unequal treaties. A free increase in China's Customs duties will, no doubt, inflict immediate losses on Japanese commercial interests. If a long view is taken of the situation, however, these losses are quite negligible. Japan can, of course, win the hearts of the Chinese people by aiding China in her efforts to eliminate unequal treaties. . . . Japan's aid of China and China's genuine gratitude to Japan will be conducive to the close collaboration of the two nations. This may lead to the conclusion of a treaty on the basis of reciprocity, an economic alliance, or an offensive and defensive alliance. The rights accruing to Japan from an offensive and defensive alliance will be incomparably greater than those she actually possesses."

The same view was set forth by him in an address before an assembly of Chinese students in Japan also. It is a matter of genuine congratulation for China that the plans he held dear in his lifetime are now being steadily carried out.

Sino-Japanese relationship has a very long history and both nations are decreed to be sworn friends. Unfortunately, problems that arose between them have often been mishandled with the result that they have given rise to many unpleasant disputes and incidents. The main cause of this deplorable state of affairs was to be found, after all, in the machinations of Anglo-American schemers who were bent on setting the two nations by the ears. In spite of all the malicious attempts of America and Britain to discredit Japan in the eyes of the world, however, Japan's indefatigable and unfailing efforts to establish world peace are gradually bearing fruit. Her sincerity of purpose has found vigorous expression in her valuable contribution to the establishment of the State of Manchoukuo, the building up of New China, the independence of Burma, the independence of the Philippines and the formation of the Provisional Government of Free India. Especially in her relations with China, Japan signed at Nanking on November 30, 1940, the Basic Treaty along the lines of the celebrated Konoye statement. Again, on November 30, 1943 she concluded the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, providing, among other things, for good neighborliness, regard for each other's sovereignty, cooperation for the establishment of Greater East Asia and for its stabilization and security, and economic collaboration on the basis of reciprocity

Cannot Prevent Awakening

Japan's execution of her China policy such as has been outlined above has given effect to the Greater Asia principle of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, whose lifelong desire to abolish unequal treaties with Japan's aid has finally been realized. No matter how hard America and Britain may try, they will find it impossible to prevent Chungking's awakening forever. They may succeed in their attempt for a time, but the day will surely come when Chungking will realize that its continued fraternization with America and Britain is an act of betrayal to East Asia as well as to the memory of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and will accordingly decide to amend its present mistaken course.

Japan's set purpose has been all along to drive Anglo-American influence from East Asia and to reconstruct East Asia along the lines set forth in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. For the attainment of this end, all East Asiatic nations are required to have mutual regard for each other's independence, to be on an equal footing politically, to maintain reciprocity in economic matters, to have good neighborliness as the basis of their international relationships, and to endeavor to promote their own stability lest they should again be made objects of aggression and exploitation. If viewed in its bearings on Sino-Japanese relations, the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia is a Magna Carta in accordance with which all problems arising between the two countries are to be judged, handled and solved. Under this new dispensation, all unsavory phenomena which long marred Sino-Japanese relations will be completely removed.

Sino-Japanese relationship has a long history of two thousand years. Both nations ought to know that they are bound to stand inseparably united. They should liquidate all their past misconceptions and miscalculations and form a new resolve to live and die together with a thorough understanding established between them. With such close ties forged to bind them together, they should fight on together until final victory is won and should make unflagging efforts to realize the ideal underlying the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia and the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance.

Fruits of Wisdom

A truth that one does not understand becomes an error.—Desbarolles.

* * *

He is richest who is content with the least, for content is the wealth of nature.—Socrates.

* * *

The morning of life is like the dawn of day, full of purity, imagery, and harmony.—Chateaubriand.

* * *

The most amiable people are those who least wound the self-love of others.—Bruyere.

* * *

If a better system is thine, impart it; if not, make use of mine.—Horace.